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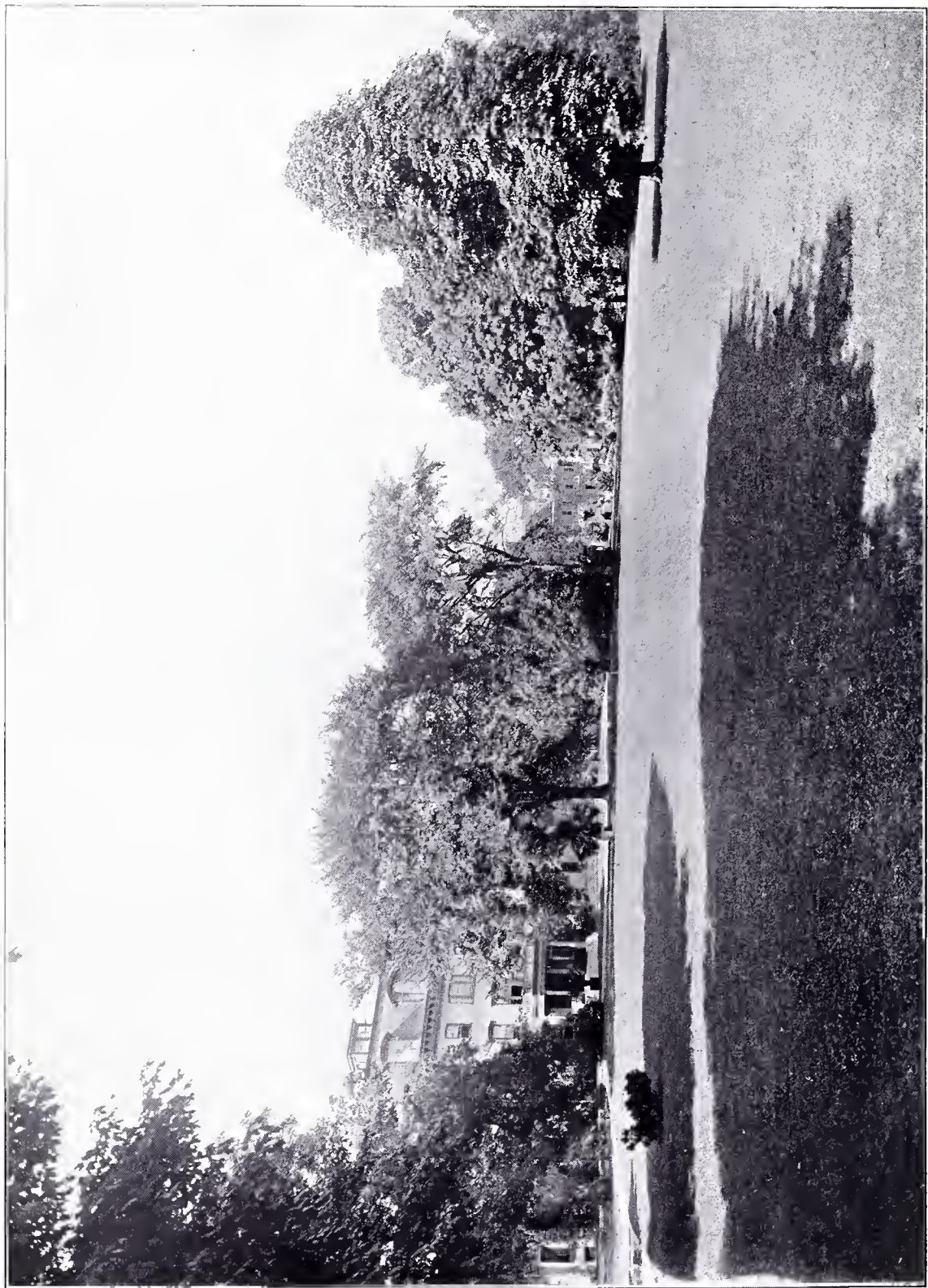
REPORTS

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

1903



ENTRANCE ON ASYLUM TURNPIKE



FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

ESTABLISHED, 1813

INCORPORATED, 1888

PHILADELPHIA

FRANKFORD P. O.

REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

Presented at the Annual Meeting
Third Month 18th, 1903

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED BY GEORGE H BUCHANAN AND COMPANY

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1902/03

CORPORATION

PRESIDENT

ALEXANDER C. WOOD

Cinnaminson, N. J., and Camden, N. J.

SECRETARY

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

The Bourse

TREASURER

SAMUEL BIDDLE

N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch Sts.

MANAGERS

ELLISTON P. MORRIS

FRANCIS R. COPE

RICHARD J. ALLEN

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.

ALEXANDER C. WOOD

WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD

JAMES EMLIN

GEORGE S. WEBSTER

SAMUEL BIDDLE

HOWARD COMFORT

JOEL CADBURY

HENRY COPE

WALTER P. STOKES

FRANKLIN SMEDLEY

SAMUEL L. ALLEN

WILLIAM H. JENKS

WILLIAM T. ELKINTON

HENRY W. COMFORT

JOHN W. TATUM

Germantown, and No. 21 North Seventh Street
Germantown

4334 Sansom Street

No. 3515 Powelton Avenue, and the Bourse

No. 514 Walnut Street

Cinnaminson, N. J., and Camden, N. J.

West Chester, Pa.

Germantown

Frankford, Philadelphia

N. E. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets

Germantown, and No. 529 Arch Street

No. 1502 Green Street, and No. 1136 Ridge Avenue

Germantown

Moorestown, N. J., and No. 219 Market Street

Frankford, Philadelphia

Moorestown, N. J., and 1107 Market Street

Brown Building, 328 Chestnut Street

Haddonfield, N. J., and No. 227 Chestnut Street

Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa.

Fallsington, Bucks Co., Pa., and 416 Walnut St.

CLERK OF THE BOARD

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.

No. 514 Walnut Street

STANDING COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ALEXANDER C. WOOD, *Chairman*

FRANCIS R. COPE

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD

JOEL CADBURY

SAMUEL L. ALLEN

WILLIAM T. ELKINTON

COMMITTEE ON FARM AND GROUNDS

GEORGE S. WEBSTER

WALTER P. STOKES

FRANKLIN SMEDLEY

HENRY W. COMFORT

FINANCE COMMITTEE

HOWARD COMFORT

ELLISTON P. MORRIS

WILLIAM H. JENKS

SAMUEL BIDDLE (*ex-officio*)

The PRESIDENT is, *ex-officio*, a member of all Standing Committees

75584

VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

From 3d month 9th to 4th month 13th, 1903	{ JOHN W. TATUM FRANCIS R. COPE THOMAS SCATTERGOOD
From 4th month 13th to 5th month 11th, 1903	{ WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD JAMES EMLIN SAMUEL L. ALLEN
From 5th month 11th to 6th month 8th, 1903	{ RICHARD J. ALLEN HOWARD COMFORT WILLIAM T. ELKINTON
From 6th month 8th to 7th month 13th, 1903	{ GEORGE S. WEBSTER FRANKLIN SMEDLEY WILLIAM H. JENKS
From 7th month 13th to 8th month 10th, 1903	{ HENRY COPE WALTER P. STOKES WILLIAM T. ELKINTON
From 8th month 10th to 9th month 14th, 1903	{ JOEL CADBURY HENRY COPE HENRY W. COMFORT
From 9th month 14th to 10th month 12th, 1903	{ JOHN W. TATUM FRANCIS R. COPE THOMAS SCATTERGOOD
From 10th month 12th to 11th month 9th, 1903	{ WILLIAM SCATTERGOOD JAMES EMLIN SAMUEL L. ALLEN
From 11th month 9th to 12th month 14th, 1903	{ ELLISTON P. MORRIS ALEXANDER C. WOOD WALTER P. STOKES
From 12th month 14th, 1903, to 1st month 11th, 1904,	{ RICHARD J. ALLEN HOWARD COMFORT HENRY W. COMFORT
From 1st month 11th to 2d month 8th, 1904	{ GEORGE S. WEBSTER FRANKLIN SMEDLEY WILLIAM H. JENKS
From 2d month 8th to 3d month 14th, 1904	{ ELLISTON P. MORRIS ALEXANDER C. WOOD JOEL CADBURY

The Managers visit the Asylum, as above, every Seventh-day Afternoon.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT

ROBERT HOWLAND CHASE, A. M., M. D.

STEWARD

HENRY HALL

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS

SEYMOUR D. LUDLUM, M. D.

GRACE E. WHITE, M. D.

GYNÆCOLOGIST

ANNA E. BROOMALL, M. D.
121 S. Sixteenth Street

ASSISTANT GYNÆCOLOGIST

LUCY N. TAPPAN, M. D.
123 Sixteenth Street

PATHOLOGIST

W. M. L. COPIN, M. D.
Jefferson Medical College

OPHTHALMOLOGIST

CHARLES A. OLIVER, M. D.
1507 Locust Street

DENTIST

ALBERT N. GAYLORD, D. D. S.
1009 Professional Building

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

GRACE E. WHITE, M. D.

MATRON

GEORGIA M. CONWAY

DIRECTRESS OF GYMNASIUM

LETITIA L. HOSKINS

The Eighty-sixth Report of the Board of Managers of Friends' Asylum for the Insane

The Managers present herewith their Eighty-sixth Annual Report.

The number of patients under care during the year together with the usual statistics are given by Dr. Robert H. Chase, Superintendent, in his Report which accompanies this.

Three patients have received the benefit of the Jesse George Free Bed, and two patients the benefit of the Joseph E. Temple Free Bed during the year.

One patient has been received on the Mary Marshall Johnson Free Bed and three on the two Sarah Marshall Free Beds. These beds are for chronic cases.

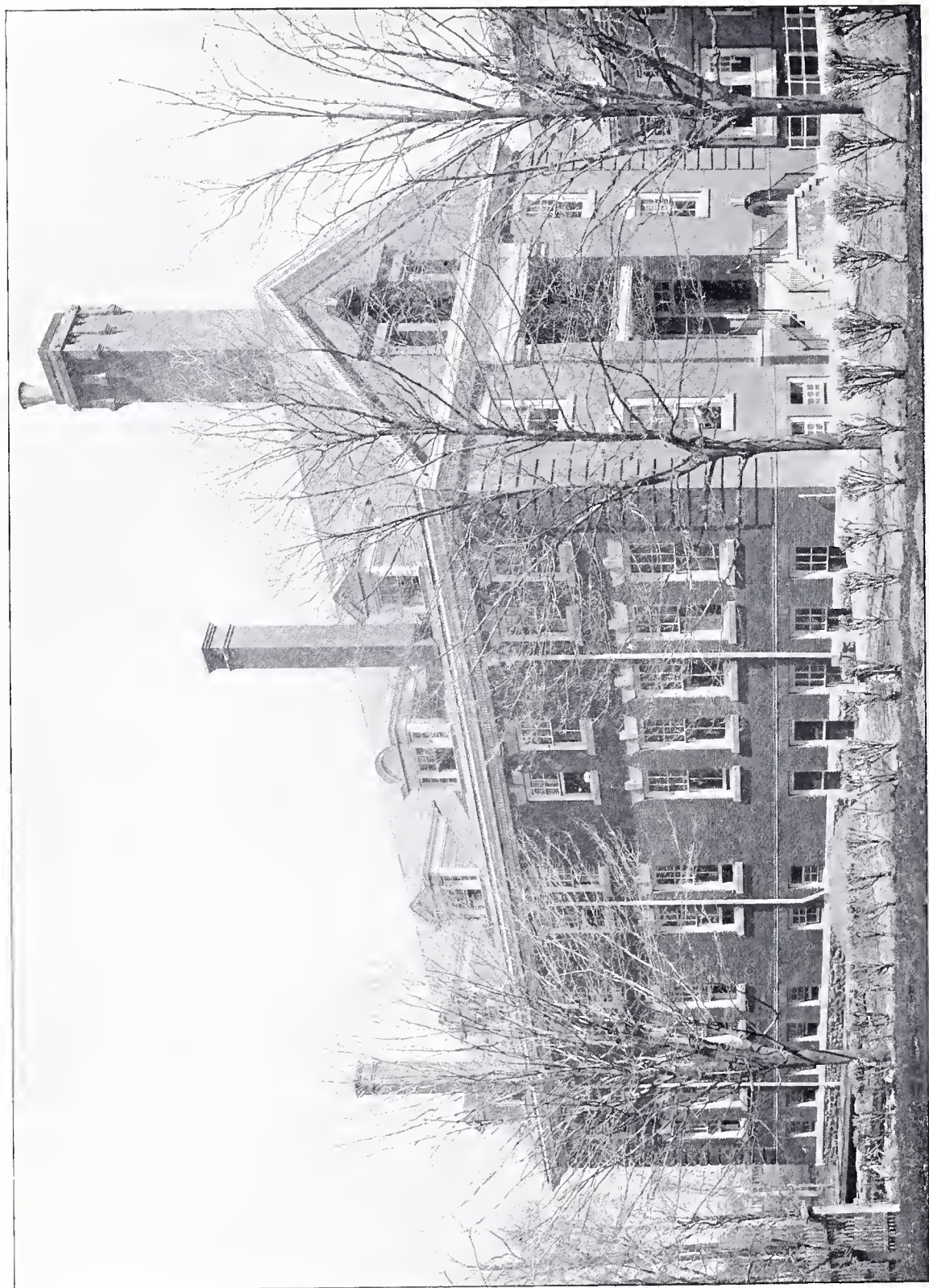
There have been no changes in the staff of the Institution since last report, and the Officers and Staff have performed their several duties with their customary fidelity.

The Gymnasium and Art Classes under the care of Letitia L. Hoskins continue to be of real benefit to our patients. It is doubtless true that more might be done in the way of providing interesting and useful occupation for our patients. It is often difficult, however, to differentiate cause and effect in the case of these sick people. Patients will settle down into more or less gloomy apathy if they are permitted to pass the hours without any especial effort being made to rouse them and to keep them employed. And yet this listlessness and inertia is the direct result of their disease, just as high fever or restless activity may be symptoms of other forms of sickness. In hospitals for the insane, it is the

province of the Physician-in-Chief and his Assistants to decide in each case when patients should be roused, gently and kindly of course, from their inertia and put to some work or amusement and to what extent, just as in other hospitals the doctors prescribe when patients may safely or with benefit attempt physical exertion. This being true, it necessarily follows that the managements of hospitals for the insane should provide whatever is likely to be useful in furnishing suitable occupation or amusement. Indeed, it is just here that such hospitals can do especially useful work. Skilled specialists in nervous diseases and well-trained nurses are within the reach of very many, but proper surroundings and the many appliances and facilities for employment or recreation, only the very rich can provide. It is probable, also, that as school training and discipline are admitted to be much better, upon the whole and on the average, than private instruction, so the well ordered life of hospitals may be more beneficial in most cases of mental disease than home or private treatment however elaborate.

The fact that such private treatment is possible only for a very few shows the peculiar advantages offered by the hospital.

The Training School for Nurses continues under the care of Dr. Grace E. White, while the other Assistant Physician, Dr. Carncross, and our Superintendent, Dr. Chase, have their share in the conduct of the classes. Training Schools have gone through the usual course of new things. At first, they were experiments, then were continued as important to the best Hospital life, and now they are considered as practically necessary adjuncts to such Institutions. That they are far from perfect will be freely admitted by all who know the most about them and the efficiency of this work will doubtless rise with



LIGHT, HEAT AND LAUNDRY PLANT

the course of time and the demands of society. Each school can do its share in improving the tone and the standards of the nursing art. Our experience shows that our school is helping us in these respects.

The exercises of the last Commencement were held on Sixth Month 9th, 1902, when Alexander C. Wood, elected President of the Corporation last year in the place of Samuel Morris, resigned, presented our certificate to seven women graduates. Dr. T. Savery Pierce delivered the address to the graduating class. No general invitation was extended but to those who were present the occasion was an interesting one.

The cooking class remains under the care of Catherine T. McCollin. The Massage class now receives instruction from M. Jane O'Hara. Jessie M. Ward, who had been in charge of this work since the Training School was founded, died early last year. Her faithful and efficient attention to her duties was greatly valued.

The Annual Report of Samuel Biddle, Treasurer, for the fiscal year just closed is presented herewith, together with the report of the Auditor.

Our Treasurer has received from the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee under the will of Isaiah V. Williamson, deceased, \$1260, our share of the net income of a Trust Fund created by his will, to be distributed among specified charitable institutions, the Asylum being one of these.

A legacy of \$5000 has been received from the Executors of the will of Jane Jordan, deceased, late of Philadelphia. No conditions were attached to the legacy which has been invested and added to our Permanent Fund.

Improvements and additions to the buildings belonging to the Asylum have been made during the past year, which may be briefly described.

The residence of Dr. Chase on the grounds was in some respects inconvenient and poorly equipped. Sundry changes and additions have been made to it, at a cost of about \$1400, which have added much to the comfort and convenience of the household.

A new building for storage and for work in upholstery, etc., has been erected near the barn. It is a two-story and basement stone building, 30 x 48, inside measurements, and cost about \$5000. The care of the bedding, carpets and upholstered furniture in a large institution involves much work, and when this can be done on the premises both time and expense are saved. With this new building it will be much easier to keep mattresses, carpets and furniture in good order and repair.

The heating of our main building not having been satisfactory, the Board last fall employed an expert to make a thorough examination of our system, and on his recommendation certain changes were made. The result, while not all that was promised, has been an improvement. Some saving of coal has been effected and the building has been better heated.

The purchase of Stanley Farm has been amply justified. It has made possible an increased supply of milk, so that now we use only the milk and cream of our own dairies. Many of our patients, also, have much enjoyed the outings which visits to this beautifully situated farm have furnished them. It is also the intention of the Board to add certain improvements to the mansion, which will make it a comfortable home, where some of our patients may remain for longer or shorter periods. This work has been already ordered by the Board, and will be done as soon as practicable. Description of it is, however, deferred until our next Report, as the details have not been fully decided upon.



VIEW FROM MANSTON, STANLEY FARM

What is called the Northeastern Boulevard, which has recently been placed on the city plan, runs along the north side of the Frankford Turnpike, opposite the Asylum property, and work on it may be begun this year. As Oxford Manor stands in the line of the proposed boulevard, it will be necessary to make provision for these patients, and it is, therefore, fortunate that it is possible at Stanley Farm to provide for some patients at but little expense, if thought best.

Some minor improvements and alterations in the main building have been approved, which will increase the accommodations and the attractiveness of the dining-room, and also give a private bath room to a large chamber in the second story used for patients.

In reviewing the work of a year, it is perhaps more profitable to consider what experience has shown as to present and future needs than to dwell upon what has been done in the year just ending. A recital of what has been done is proper and even necessary, but the present and the future should be our chief concern.

In considering such matters, the first thing to remember is the object of the institution, and the work it is intended to do. A truism of course, but a truism is a true thing that is often disregarded or forgotten. In our case, the restoration to health, mental and physical, of those who are curable, the amelioration or improvement of the condition of others, and the wise and tender care of all entrusted to us, are the reasons for our existence. The Institution originated in feelings of brotherly love and pity for the insane of the Religious Society of Friends, to which the Founders belonged. Its scope was broadened very soon afterwards and its ministrations offered—as now—on equal conditions, to all “deprived of the use of their reason.” Its spirit should ever remain the same as in those early days when,

as we read : " This Institution was intended not only to provide for the suitable accommodation of that afflicted portion of the Society who were insane, but to furnish, besides the requisite medical aid, such tender sympathetic attention and religious oversight as might soothe their agitated minds and facilitate their restoration to sanity."*

What the managers can do is to place in charge of the Institution wise and skilful physicians who will use the methods and resources of their profession for the benefit of those under their care. They can, also, by a sympathetic yet watchful oversight of the Institution do much to uphold the hands of the doctors and others who are doing the work, and they can provide the means, in buildings, equipment, etc., which may from time to time be required. Looking on from the outside, they can often see things which are not much considered—if noticed at all—by those engrossed in the active work, and make helpful suggestions. In this direction lies one of the especial uses of Boards of Management.

There is now need of increased accommodations for men patients. This could be got by adding to the wing occupied by the men's fourth ward, in accordance with the plans proposed some years ago, or, probably better, by the erection of a cottage on our grounds. We should be glad to receive contributions to this purpose.

In previous reports mention has been made of the need of an increased amount of invested funds, the income to be used in assisting those unable to pay our charges. There is now a greater demand for such assistance than we can meet, and the cost of maintain-

* NOTE.—See "An Account of the Asylum for the Insane established by the Society of Friends near Frankford, in the vicinity of Philadelphia," by ROBERT WALN, JR., from the *Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences* for August, 1825.

ing Hospitals for the Insane must increase. In the future, the medical attendance and the nursing will be specialized and developed, and the buildings and equipment—what may be termed the plant—will become more elaborate, so that it seems inevitable that the per capita cost will steadily, surely, if slowly, advance. Hence funds are required to assist those unable otherwise to come to the hospital, especially curable cases. Large or small sums can be given or bequeathed to us for this purpose, and we earnestly commend the matter to the benevolent.

The need of new and enlarged green houses has been several times mentioned in these reports and has not yet been supplied. A beneficent and beautiful memorial here awaits some wise giver.

There are other things which might be mentioned, among them a swimming pool, with baths of various kinds in the same building. This addition to our resources would contribute to the pleasure and recreation of our patients, and also be of service as a curative agency.

We cannot close this report without expressing the regret and sense of loss which the Board feels in the retirement from it last year of our friend Samuel Morris, a manager since 1857, and President of the corporation since the Institution was chartered. The long and faithful service which made his request for release one not to be denied, will ever be remembered by his colleagues, and the ties of personal friendship formed or strengthened by this intercourse with him will always be cherished by them.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.

EDWARD BETTLE, JR.,
Clerk.

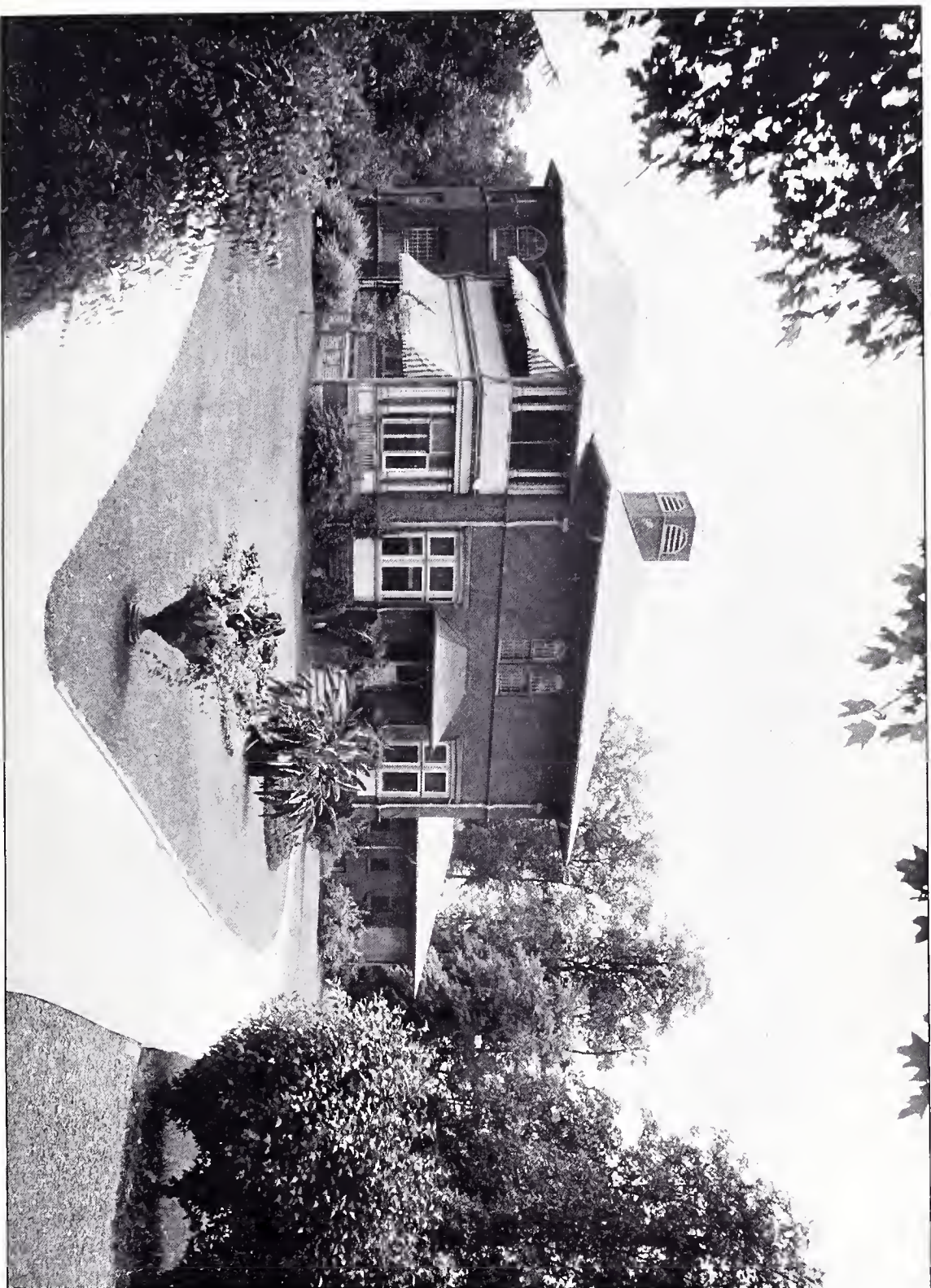
PHILADELPHIA, Third Month 9th, 1903.

POSTSCRIPT

Since this Report was written Dr. J. A. Carncross, Assistant Physician, died at the Asylum on Third month 19th, 1903. He had been in usual health, but early on the morning of that day was seized with an attack of angina pectoris, which very soon proved fatal.

Dr. Carncross had been an Assistant Physician at the Asylum since his appointment in 1895, and had endeared himself to the patients by his kind and sympathetic treatment of their various mental and physical ailments. His loss will be greatly felt by Dr. Chase and those associated with him in the care of the patients.

The Board has appointed Dr. Seymour D. Ludlum, an Assistant Physician at the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, in the place of Dr. Carncross. Dr. Ludlum entered upon his duties Fourth month 21st, 1903.



THE JOHN C. HALL MEMORIAL

TREASURER'S REPORT

Report of Samuel Biddle

TREASURER OF FRIENDS' ASYLUM

For the Year Ending Second Month 28th, 1903

D.R.		C.R.	
Third Month 1st, 1902, balance on hand at this date	\$6,516 91	By payments at Asylum, Third Month 1st, 1902, to Third Month 1st, 1903	\$113,835 44
Receipts at Asylum, Third Month 1st, 1902, to Third Month 1st, 1903	129,218 24	Salaries paid by Treasurer	8,949 80
Interest on Investments	4,713 44	Board of Patients, charged to Trust Accounts .	3,939 51
Received from Estate of I. V. Williamson, per Penna. Co. for Insurances on Lives, etc. .	1,260 00	Incidentals	52 50
Received from rents of Real Estate . . \$1319 95		Investments purchased	11,056 25
Less Water Rent, Taxes, and Repairs	718 57	Fire Insurance: on Stanley Farm Buildings .	123 49
Investments paid off	3,135 75	on sundry buildings at Frankford Asylum	147 24
Jane Jordan Legacy	5,000 00	Balance Second Month 28th, 1903	12,458 68
	<u>\$150,562 91</u>		<u>\$150,562 91</u>

(Signed) SAMUEL BIDDLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Third Month 9th, 1903.

I have examined the account of Samuel Biddle, Treasurer of Friends' Asylum for the year ending Second Month 28th, 1903, compared the payments with the vouchers therefor and find it correct, there being a balance in his hands Second Month 28th, 1903, due the Corporation of \$6290.53, and at same date a cash balance at the Asylum of \$6168.15.

I have, also, examined the securities in his hands belonging to the Corporation and find them to agree with the list furnished to me by the Finance Committee

(Signed) EDWARD BETTLE, JR.,

Auditor.

PHILADELPHIA, Third Month 12th, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Board of Managers :

In accordance with the rules of the Institution, the eighty-sixth annual report, for the year ending Second Month 28th, 1903, is herewith presented.

The following table shows the general results and is a summary of the operations of the year :

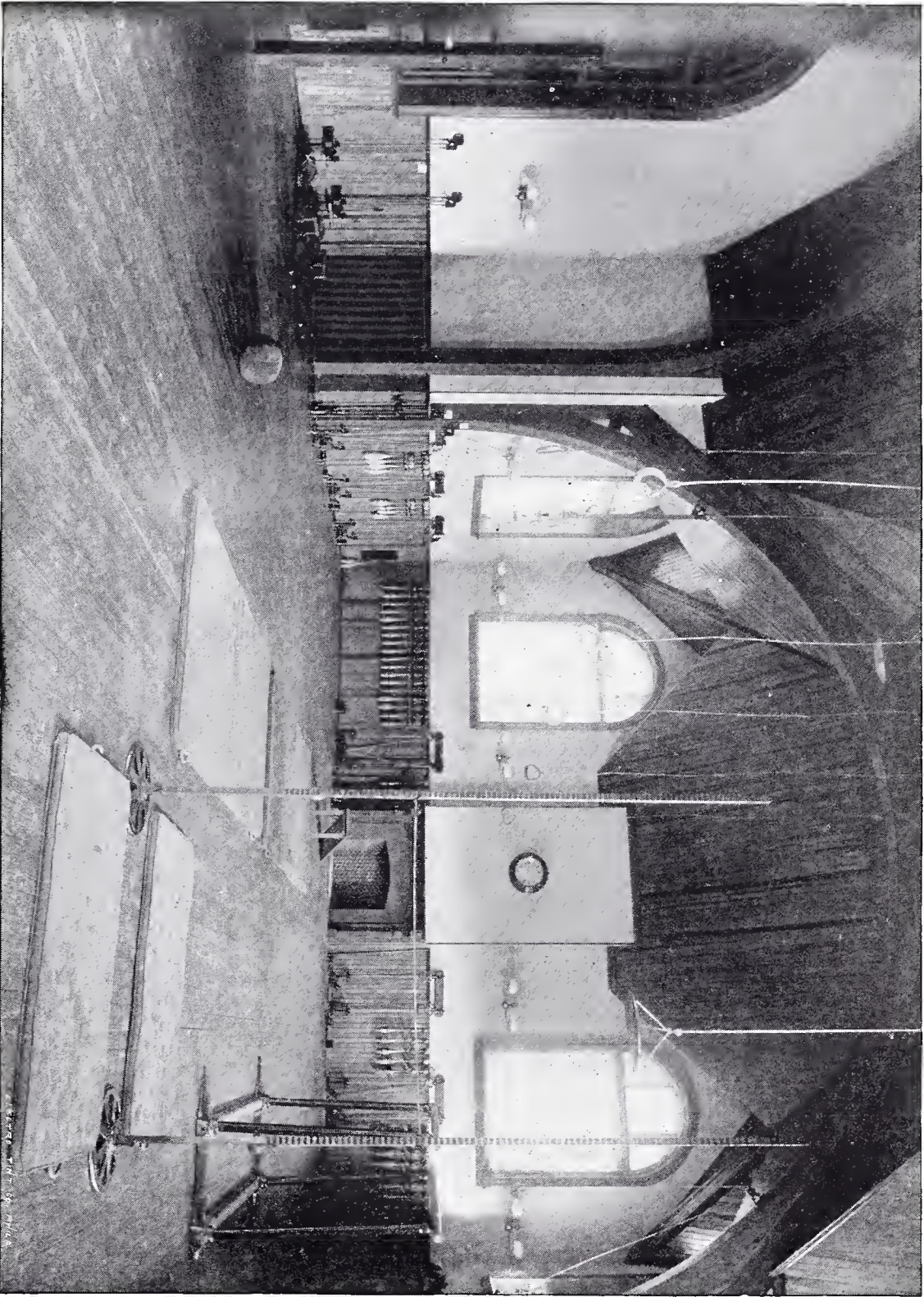
Movements of Population

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Patients in Asylum Second Month 28th, 1901	58	86	144
Admitted within the year	42	60	102
First admission	38	57	95
Second "	3	3	6
Third "	1	—	1
Whole number under treatment	100	146	246
Discharged—Recovered	14	17	31
Much improved	2	5	7
Improved	8	15	23
Unimproved	6	9	15
Died	11	10	21
Total discharged	41	56	97
Remaining, Second Month 28th, 1903 . . .	59	90	149

The season has come again when it behooves us to make a resumé more or less explicit of the main events of the past year, and to marshal them in review for comparison with those that have preceded it. This record, practically complete, is deficient in many



GYMNASIUM AND EMPLOYMENT BUILDING



GYMNASIUM

minor details that do not find place in a report which is necessarily condensed. Doubtless much of this local history rests in your memories in a clearer light than can be described in a written report. First in order, to be mentioned with thankfulness, is the continued good health of the asylum community, free as it has been from epidemic disease of any kind, and from grave accident of any degree. This fortunate exemption does not appear to be the result of mere chance, but rather, as we are encouraged to believe, is due to systematic efforts, not alone to promote the comfort of the patients, but to furnish them with every means of protection in their guarded life. Owing to the prevalence of smallpox and typhoid fever in certain sections of the city during the past two winters, it was found expedient to adopt rigid measures to prevent as far as possible any contagion from these diseases. Against the former scourge, compulsory vaccination of all the employes was instituted with advice to them to shun infected districts when abroad. We have enjoyed a reasonable sense of security against the invasion of typhoid fever, for our drinking water is obtained from pure springs on the premises, tested analytically every few years by a chemist, and not from the river water, which is credited with holding the germs of this disease.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, one hundred and forty-four patients, fifty-eight men and eighty-six women were on the rolls; and at the close of the year, after deducting the discharges and deaths, one hundred and forty-nine. Just as it is seen that but slight difference occurs between the opening and closing figures, so will be found the same small deviation in these numbers from year to year. The question, "Is insanity on the increase?" is often asked, but it is one that does not

find accurate solution, owing to insufficient data. Even when registration is found to be correctly made the results based thereon are not apt to be fully trustworthy, in consequence of so many factors entering into the problem. From the best information at hand, we conclude it is probably true that there is still an increase in insanity. In the United States immigration has a potent bearing on the results of these computations. This may easily be seen when it is considered that while only one-eighth of the population is foreign born, one-third of the insane belong to this class. Insanity is essentially a disease that thrives most luxuriantly in the cities. In the denser communities of the large cities of the Eastern States the ratio of insanity is one to three hundred and forty, while in the sparsely settled districts of the West the ratio does not exceed one to five hundred of the inhabitants. As modern conditions of health and disease are much the same in all civilized countries, it may be safe to accept the statistics of England, where a thorough system of registration has long existed, as in great part applicable to ourselves. The tables of the English commissioners in lunacy show that in 1860, one in every five hundred and twenty-three of the population was insane; in 1870, one in four hundred and eleven; in 1880, one in three hundred and sixty; and in 1890, the ratio had risen to one in three hundred and twenty. This progressive increment sadly portrays the rapid pace this age has set itself, which in the comparatively short space of thirty years has increased the ratio of its degeneracy from one in five hundred and twenty-three to one in three hundred and twenty. At this rate it needs not many more decades to double the ratio. Foreboding as this aspect may seem, I am not one who would predict an indefinite continuance of this dismal propensity. The

world is passing through, as it were, "the insanity belt" of its evolution, and past all question, the time will come when civilization, baffled less by unwholesome tendencies, will pursue a wiser and saner course.

There were one hundred and two patients admitted, a number not marked as exceeding or falling below that of recent years, but at the same time it is relatively large compared with some of the kindred hospitals of its own size. It is well that the life stream which feeds the hospital should not be allowed to stagnate in a too sluggish flow of its incoming and outgoing channels. There is a tendency in institutions for the insane to collect a large residuum of unpromising material, and this baneful disposition should be in a measure counteracted. On the other hand, a changing population, more or less active, has an animating influence upon the medical staff as well as with the nurses, stimulating them to fresh endeavor and checking the paralyzing tameness of a too stable household of chronic cases. After a patient has reached the full benefit of the sojourn it is of decided advantage commonly to him and hospital alike that a change be made.

The maximum number at any one time in the house was one hundred and fifty-four; the minimum, one hundred and thirty-six; and the average number for the year, about one hundred and forty-four.

The whole number of admissions since the asylum was opened to patients in 1817, is three thousand three hundred and seventy-seven, of whom one thousand six hundred and ninety were men and one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven women. For the same period the discharges, including deaths, are three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, of whom one thousand six hundred and thirty-one were men,

and one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven were women.

The monthly average of patients for the five fiscal years past is as follows :

MONTHS	1898-9	1899-00	1900-01	1901-2	1902-3
Third Month	132.00	132.08	143.60	147.75	141.65
Fourth "	133.77	129.92	142.32	148.25	144.00
Fifth "	134.16	132.51	145.44	148.52	142.79
Sixth "	130.02	136.63	144.16	151.18	145.97
Seventh "	127.17	135.13	141.76	148.64	151.86
Eighth "	125.54	133.58	140.17	152.92	142.72
Ninth "	129.25	139.04	140.17	155.28	139.35
Tenth "	133.94	142.91	137.88	150.47	137.68
Eleventh "	131.28	144.35	138.60	150.07	142.66
Twelfth "	127.86	143.80	144.17	144.54	141.72
First "	129.00	143.55	146.31	145.66	145.38
Second "	131.24	145.17	145.94	144.16	147.75
Total	130.43	138.16	142.47	148.95	136.96

We have exhibited this table in our reports for several years past as a ready reference to the subject of capacity that has claimed much attention of late. For a series of years, at least, it has been an annoying incident that the institution reaches its utmost quota several times in the year, making it necessary for short periods to place the names of applicants on the waiting list. In some obvious respects, this condition of affairs has been distinctly disadvantageous and provision has been made tentatively from time to time to enlarge the accommodations, still keeping in view the well considered policy of restricting the bounds to the limits of a small hospital that they may be administered on the family plan. A glance at the table will show that the balance between supply and demand is now more nearly reached than it was five years ago. Even now at times a point

of repletion is apparent, too suggestive of the bustle of sanitariums in the season, to subserve the conditions of quiet and restful surroundings sought in treatment. The reserve capacity of a hospital is as important as the surplus of a bank or the reserve force of a muscle, and neither of them should be taxed to the full. In pursuance of this plan care has been taken to cautiously extend our borders to meet this feature. It is evident that yet some slight expansion will be required for this end.

There were no re-admissions within the year, but seven former patients were admitted, who had been away for varying lengths of time. Two were absent less than a year, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one had been at home for a period of ten years. Unlike many forms of disease which are self-limited and immune the subject from future seizure, an attack of insanity predisposes the person to further invasion. Doubtless experience teaches many who have suffered, the lesson of prudence, and wise living may exempt a person from a second attack where less forethought and judgment would not suffice. But not all cases fall into this category ; there is in some forms of mental disease a manifest tendency to relapse, owing to the subtle law of periodicity that no preconcerted defense can put aside or abort.

Of those admitted, thirty-three were recorded as insane less than three months before admission ; twenty-one less than a year, and twenty-two more than three years. Seventy-one were natives of Pennsylvania, of whom twenty-three were of Philadelphia, and fifteen were of foreign birth. Thirty-six were single, forty-nine were married and seventeen were widowed. As to age, one was under twenty years ; sixteen were from twenty

to thirty years ; twenty-three from thirty to forty years ; twenty-nine were from forty to fifty years ; sixteen from fifty to sixty years ; thirteen were from sixty to seventy years ; two from seventy to eighty years ; and three were over eighty years.

Ninety-seven patients were discharged during the year, forty-one men and fifty-six women. Of this number thirty-one had recovered, seven were much improved, twenty-three were more or less improved, fifteen were as to their mental health stationary, and twenty-one died. In explanation of the above classification it may be said that it is difficult to accurately separate the two first named classes, "restored" and "much improved," into their respective divisions. It is probable that some physicians in making up the tables take a more sanguine view than others ; in this way the "personal equation" counts for much in the wide latitude of variation that is found in recorded percentages. Recently the statement has been made by one compiler that it was manifestly unjust to patients in leaving the hospital not to take a very generous view of their mental state, lest harm should be done them in future transactions which might involve the question of their competency. Besides, he argues, many do go on to full restoration at home, and the asylum should have its share of credit for the success. On the other hand, how widely separated must be the computed results of treatment of one who takes the gloomy view that no case ever fully recovers from an attack of insanity. Surely the truth must lie somewhere between these extremes.

Since the issue of the last report the Nurses' Training School has added another term of practical instruction to its score, making in all eight years from the time of its establishment. The zeal of pupil and teacher

which marked its beginning shows no abatement, and the standard of efficiency set at that time seems well maintained. With each succeeding year it grows more firmly into the fibre of the asylum life, until it has come to be a vital part of it. This sturdy institution of now ancient birth, whose roots were planted hard on to a century ago, has decade by decade widened and deepened its associations, touching sympathetically a large circle of families who have in the persons of stricken ones partaken of its ministrations. In a similar way it is not improbable, with added years of usefulness to the school, that many nurses may look back to happy pupil days here, and cherish for their Alma Mater a feeling of love akin to that which all loyal pupils everywhere feel towards the school of their choice. Thus by the prestige of these two streams of helpful endeavor may not broadening and strengthening ties bind more and more this noble charity to the hearts of the people.

Few young persons, it would seem, clearly discern the deep significance of opportunity. Many of them are too prone to drift listlessly with the tide of preparation for adult years without any definite purpose in mind, while others who have laid hold of the plow and looking back by reason of fear are too easily diverted from a wise course and spurn the hand that would lift them to the level of higher usefulness and happiness. It is especially needful for those who are about to enter on a course of study to prepare themselves as nurses that they should adopt as a guide a clear purpose, a precise rule of action. What the north star is to the mariner, such is the rule of action to the nurse. A benefitting watchword for her is the one from Holy Writ, "To do good to others," which may be ever a

prompting to nobler exertion. It can safely be said that not any man or woman, however exalted in the world, can pretend to a higher resolve than this one. Naturally the nursing art is a self-sacrificing calling, which if pursued worthily lends itself readily to unselfish intentions. May not the true nurse esteem herself fortunate in adopting a career which offers full scope to usefulness, one that yields not only the lucrative rewards of industry, but to the aspirant who cleaves to the right the conscious sense of carrying out in her work the noblest aim possible—that of doing good to others?

At the present time no feature in the treatment of the insane is more highly valued on every hand than occupation, systematically applied and judiciously carried out. Work is a law of our nature, which finds expression in no less degree in the insane than in the sane. As for the theory by which benefit to them is wrought, one has only to reflect upon the depressing effect of ennui, and turn then to the satisfaction and strength that lie in the agreeable use of one's mental and physical powers. The effects of exercise are two fold; stimulating the mind and strengthening the body. The insane, in whom frequently the general health is more or less impaired, are often benefited by invigorating exercise. It promotes in these cases good digestion and has a calming and wholesome influence on the brain and nervous system. Experience in this, as in other things, has proved a wise teacher. At the present day the question of employment as a means of treatment is not in dispute, and the kind best adapted to aid in the restoration and welfare of patients is well understood. Fortunately the means at hand to attain these ends are many and varied to meet the multiform contingencies among all classes of the insane. It should be pointed

out that the measures to be used with patients of the educated classes are different from those required for the patients of hospitals for the indigent insane. As the tastes of the former, which must be consulted, are apt to be more whimsical than those of the latter, greater tact is necessary in dealing with this part of their treatment.

To-day the study of nature is pursued according to correct methods and a supposed charm for the pupil is added by terming it nature study. Since Gœthe's time, when the study of botany consisted chiefly in identifying and naming plants and in learning their uses in medicine, it has broadened into a many-sided subject attracting thousands of students in high schools, colleges, and universities. This applies with much the same force to certain portions of geology and zoölogy. The value of this study as a means of gaining information, discipline and culture, and for giving pleasure to the possessor every day in the year has been recognized by educators. We have appreciated the applicability of this study to our patients, who can aptly be called children of an older growth. Hence, we have introduced this season into our diversions a class in "Nature Study," for which the services of a teacher have been secured, Josephine L. Reed, who takes charge of a mixed class of patients. The subject-matter is to take a wide range, and the instruction is to be made as varied and as interesting as the teacher's skill can make it. When the season is inclement the class will be entertained indoors, possibly by illustrated talks on vegetation, animals or minerals; by mounting leaves, planting seeds, or analyzing flowers; or she may interest them in plants and flowers in the conservatories, or with the birds and animals in the museum. At other times they will go forth into field

and wood to view Nature in her accustomed haunts. In short, the subject is inexhaustible, and if the work (or rather play) is entered into with zeal and intelligence there may be no end to the good to be reaped. Much interest has already been aroused in the patients and it is probable that it will increase as the full scope of the plan is unfolded to them. Contrary to the ordinary scheme of schooling, the *motif* is diversion rather than instruction, although to some patients pleasure in each may be equally intermixed.

Under the direction of the steward, Henry Hall, numerous minor repairs have been made to the property; and new work in the line of improvements has been undertaken consistent with plans adopted by the Board. An attractive utility building adjacent to the carpenter shop has been erected to give facility and space to a number of varied wants which have long been waiting impatiently. It is built of stone with a surface dashing of cement, being thirty-three feet wide and fifty-one feet long, with two stories and a basement. As stated, its uses are many. The basement, finished in cement, is to be used in part as a paint shop, leaving room for other exigencies that may arise from time to time. The first floor is designed for storage of many out-of-season furnishings and trappings, among others, carpets, mattings, rugs, screens, canopies, etc., articles that formerly were risked in ill-adapted lofts and attics. The second floor is apportioned between the tailor shop and upholstering shop and the dormitories for male servants in the culinary department; and the spacious attic loft gives further storage space, a need that is difficult to meet.

The heating apparatus has been thoroughly overhauled this season. The Warren-Webster system of

ON THE SOUTH LAWN



check valves has been introduced on the "exhaust pipes," which has equalized the temperature of the house and has led the heat into out-of-way corners which was difficult to do in the extremes of cold in previous years. The heating and lighting facilities of the Asylum may now be said to be excellent.

Conspicuous among less important improvements are: a cement walk, bordering a portion of the premises on the turnpike which leads to the station; remodeling kitchen, laundry and bath-room at "Lawnside;" completing improvements begun last year at the farm, and making some other changes in the out-houses in connection with the stables. The active supervision of the numerous branches of the work not in direct touch with the patients has received as usual the intelligent attention of the Steward. An added burden to his duties, an anxious one, also, has been the securing of fuel during the late cold season, arising from the great scarcity of coal incident to the notable coal contention, the results of which have been so widespread in all parts of the land.

In conclusion, it only remains to say, that in setting before you from time to time for your consideration the hospital events of the year there are many things that have borne the quality of commendation. In the things of the world there is so much which tends towards the state of doubt and uncertainty that it is a happy experience there is so much in our routine life to merit your approval. Chiefly, I would commend to your favorable notice the Officers, my associates, and the subordinates who have striven to discharge faithfully their several duties. The watchful interest of the Board of Managers has been to them an incentive, which with other motives,

help to keep the affairs of the institution to the standard of efficiency which has characterized it in the past.

In the midst of the turmoils of life, through the din of strife and the cry of distress, comes the still small voice of the Comforter, breathing gladness and hope into many sad hearts. May the traditions of Friends' Asylum be worthily upheld, which have been ever in accord with this mission of love and peace.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT H. CHASE,
Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, Third Month 1st, 1903.

POSTSCRIPT

Since writing the Annual Report, Dr. J. Augustus Carncross, Assistant Physician, died suddenly at the Asylum of angina pectoris, on Third month nineteenth. He was greatly esteemed, not only by the patients, but by the officers and employees with whom he came daily in contact. Dr. Carncross was a well-qualified physician, and in his work sympathetic and capable. He will be sincerely missed by a wide circle of friends.

Dr. Seymour D. Ludlum, of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, Md., has been appointed to the vacant position. He comes to us highly recommended, being thoroughly equipped as a physician. Dr. Ludlum has also attained proficiency in scientific investigations relating to mental disease.

Table showing duration of disease before admission of those discharged as recovered since Third Month 1st, 1902.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
One month	4	1	5
Two months	1	3	4
Three months	3	2	5
Four "	—	3	3
Six "	1	1	2
Eight "	—	3	3
One year	2	1	3
Over one year	3	3	6
Total	14	17	31

Table showing the form of disease of those discharged as recovered, since Third Month 1st, 1902.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Mania, acute	9	8	17
" chronic	2	—	2
Melancholia	3	9	12
Total	14	17	31

Table showing cause of death since Third Month 1st, 1902.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Exhaustion from mania	—	1	1
" " melancholia	—	1	1
" " dementia	6	5	11
General Paresis	4	—	4
Enteritis Acute	—	1	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	—	1	1
Fibroid Myocarditis	1	—	1
Cancer of Uterus	—	1	1
Total	11	10	21

Table showing the number of each sex discharged, the number at present in the house, and the whole number since the opening of the Institution

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Discharged, restored	626	639	1265
" much improved	160	186	346
" improved	237	242	479
" stationary	312	290	602
Died	296	240	536
Remaining	59	90	149
Total	1690	1687	3377

Table showing the duration of insanity in 3377 patients, so far as recorded.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Less than one year	993	1021	2014
From 1 to 5 years	472	427	899
" 5 " 10 "	83	111	194
" 10 " 20 "	63	59	122
" 20 " 30 "	34	28	62
" 30 " 40 "	4	13	17
" 40 " 50 "	10	10	20
Unknown	31	18	49
Total	1690	1687	3377

Table showing the sex and civil state of 3377 patients, so far as recorded.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Single	675	662	1337
Married	826	735	1561
Widowed	103	225	328
Unknown	86	65	151
Total	1690	1687	3377

Table showing the residence of 3377 patients.

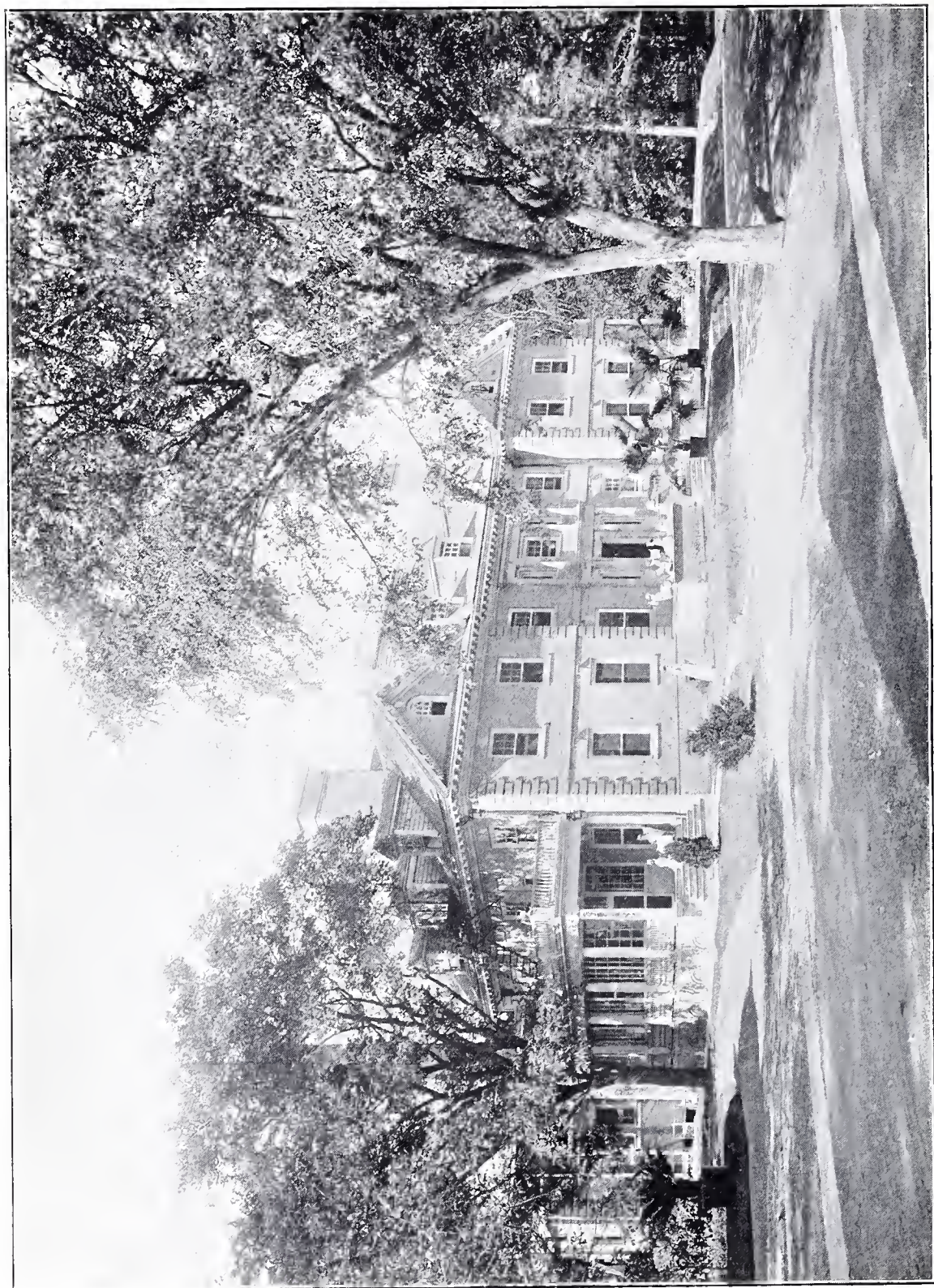
Pennsylvania	2578	Brought forward	3329
New Jersey	362	Georgia	4
Maryland	99	West Virginia	7
Delaware	74	Illinois	5
New York	67	Texas	6
Virginia	37	Michigan	1
North Carolina	23	California	1
Ohio	25	Wisconsin	1
Massachusetts	20	Mississippi	1
Indiana	6	Minnesota	1
Louisiana	6	Indian Territory	2
Missouri	5	Utah	1
Rhode Island	4	Washington	1
Canada	6	Florida	2
Alabama	3	Kansas	3
District of Columbia	5	Kentucky	6
West Indies	2	Colorado	3
Connecticut	2	Tennessee	2
South Carolina	5	Iowa	1
Carried forward	3329	Total	3377

Table showing the ages of 3377 patients at the time of their admission.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Under 20 years	83	82	165
From 20 to 30 years	440	402	842
" 30 " 40 "	388	414	797
" 40 " 50 "	310	325	635
" 50 " 60 "	263	236	499
" 60 " 70 "	133	131	264
" 70 " 80 "	63	73	136
" 80 " 90 "	15	23	38
" 90 and over	—	1	1
Total	1690	1687	3377

Table showing the occupation of 1690 male patients.

Accountants 22	Engravers 4	Painters 11
Actors 3	Farmers 287	Paperhangers 3
Agents 14	Farrier 1	Planters 3
Appraiser, 1	Firemen 2	Physicians 41
Architects 4	Fishermen 2	Pilots 2
Artists 10	Florists 2	Potter 1
Bakers 10	Furrier 1	Plasterer 1
Bankers 6	Gardeners 3	Plumbers 11
Barbers 2	Glassblowers 2	Policemen 3
Blacksmiths 13	Goldbeater 1	Printers 18
Boilermakers 2	Grocers 9	Publishers 9
Bookbinders 6	Hatters 6	Reporters 4
Brewer 1	Hotelkeepers 13	Railroad Emp. 8
Bricklayers 5	Janitors 2	Saddlers 2
Brokers 12	Jewelers 7	Salesmen 24
Brushmaker 1	Laborers 19	Stable-keepers 2
Butchers 21	Lawyers 33	Seamen 4
Cabinetmakers 4	Liquor-dealers 11	Segarmakers 5
Carpenters 18	Lithographer 1	Sexton 1
Chemists 9	Machinists 13	Shoemakers 9
Clergymen 21	Manufacturers 41	Soldier, U. S. A. 1
Clerks 155	Masons 16	Students 34
Coachmen 2	Mechanics 18	Tailors 14
Confectioners 4	Merchants 141	Teachers 17
Contractors 5	Messenger 1	Teamsters 5
Conveyancer 1	Millers 9	Telegraph Operators 3
Coopers 3	Miners 2	Tinsmiths 6
Curriers 26	Moulders, Iron 3	Turner 1
Dairyman 1	Musicians 5	Unknown 231
Dentists 8	Navy Officers 2	Weavers 21
Druggists 22	News Carriers 5	Wheelwrights 3
Dyers 2	No occupation 92	Wood Carvers 2
Editors 3	Nurses 4	
Engineers 6	Optician 1	Total 1690
Engineers, Civil 7	Overseer 1	



ELMHURST

Table showing cause of insanity in 2155 patients.

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Ill-health	126	262	388
Intemperance	210	23	233
Domestic trouble	37	97	134
Puerperal	—	90	90
Adverse circumstances	62	10	72
Excitement about religion	9	24	33
Cerebral disease	43	25	68
Mental strain (anxiety, worry, overwork, etc.)	217	168	385
Masturbation	48	4	52
Epilepsy	42	22	64
Narcotics	19	18	37
Injury to head or spine	31	4	35
Fright	4	5	9
Affections, connected with	28	106	134
Senility	32	33	65
Excitement	3	2	5
Insolation	12	2	14
Syphilis	41	7	48
Hardship and exposure	4	—	4
Nostalgia	1	2	3
Tobacco	3	1	4
Healing of ulcer	1	—	1
Periodicity	7	9	16
Poison of lead	2	—	2
Extreme pain	1	—	1
Spiritualism	2	1	3
Chorea	—	2	2
Lactation, prolonged	—	4	4
Heat stroke	4	1	5
Shock	5	16	21
Emotions, uncontrolled	1	2	3
Want of occupation	1	—	1
Adolescence	30	16	46
Climacteric	—	32	32
Septisemia	—	1	1
Constitutional	18	31	49
Uterine disease	—	19	19
Laparotomy	—	4	4
Neurasthenia	3	8	11
Undetermined	20	14	34
Bodily disease	1	5	6
La Grippe	10	7	17
Total	1078	1077	2155

APPENDIX

Training School for Nurses

The Managers have established at the Institution a school for the instruction of young men and young women desirous of becoming nurses. This course of training comprises general nursing with special reference to the care of cases of nervous and mental disease.

To enter the school it is requisite that applicants shall have a kind and cheerful disposition, that they shall be trustworthy, industrious, intelligent, and possessed of a fair education. Testimonials from two responsible persons stating the good character and qualifications of the applicant must be furnished. The most desirable age for candidates is from twenty-one to thirty-five years.

Those wishing to take the course should make application, preferably in person, to the Superintendent of the Asylum. Approved candidates are received on two months' probation at any time there may be a vacancy. Their fitness for the work and the propriety of retaining or dismissing them at the end of the two months' trial is determined by the Physician-in-chief, who in like manner exercises the authority of terminating the connection of any nurse with the school, for reasons which may be deemed sufficient.

In connection with the Training School is **Elmhurst**, the home for the women nurses—a detached building, situated near the Institution, with pleasant rooms and such accommodations as will make it a comfortable home for those engaged in this work.

In 1898 the facilities of the School were increased by the addition of a department in diet cooking for the senior class. To promote the skilled teaching in this

branch a large room in the basement has been fitted out with gas-stoves, for each pupil, charts, and every requisite essential to such instruction.

Strange as it may seem, this very important auxiliary is usually neglected in general training schools. The Managers recognizing, however, its importance in the training of nurses have spared no needed outlay to make it equal to any like advantages to be obtained elsewhere.

The Superintendent of Nurses has charge of the Training School, under the general direction of the Superintendent of the Asylum, and the nurses are subject to the rules of the Asylum.

Lectures and demonstrations are given at stated periods by the Asylum Medical Staff, including the Head of the Training School by a competent Masseur, by the Teacher of the Cooking School, and by the Head Nurses. Examinations on these courses are held at stated intervals during the school term.

The instruction includes the general care of the sick ; the managing of helpless and bed-ridden patients ; the making of beds, moving and changing of bed and body linen, etc.; the prevention and treatment of bed sores : the application of fomentations, poultices, counter-irritants and the like ; the giving of baths, the administering of enemas, and the use of the catheter ; the preparing and serving of food, the feeding of helpless patients and those who refuse food ; the observations of the sick in regard to the state of the secretions, pulse, respiration and temperature ; the effects of diet, stimulants and medicines.

The pupils are taught the laws of hygiene as regards the best practical methods of supplying fresh air in the warming and ventilation of the sick room, sleeping room

and ward, and in keeping the patient properly dressed. Special attention is given to the laws of cleanliness and the disinfection of all utensils. Twelve weeks are devoted to instruction in bandaging, and the application of minor surgical dressings; twelve weeks to training in cooking class; and twenty weeks are given to the theory and practice of massage. Throughout the term each nurse is required to take the course in physical training in the well-equipped gymnasium, where the modern methods of physical culture are taught.

A comprehensive course of training is given in the observation of mental symptoms, such as delusions, hallucinations, delirium, stupor, etc., with the special treatment necessary in the care of excited, violent or suicidal patients; in the attendance upon patients requiring diversion and companionship, and in the management of convalescents.

When the full course of instruction is ended, which requires for its completion about two years, and after passing satisfactorily the required examinations, the nurses thus trained receive the diploma of the school, certifying to their proficiency and good character.

The text-books recommended are the following :

Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses	<i>Kimber.</i>
Massage and the Swedish Movements	<i>Ostrom.</i>
Materia Medica for Nurses	<i>Dock.</i>
Text Book on Nursing	<i>Weeks.</i>
Text Book on Nursing	<i>Hampton.</i>
Care of the Nervous and Insane	<i>Mills.</i>
Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease	<i>Burr.</i>
Physiology and Hygiene	<i>Hutchinson.</i>
Medical Dictionary	<i>Gould.</i>

Information Respecting the Admission of Patient into the Asylum

The Institution is opened for the reception of all classes of the Insane, without regard to the duration or curability of the disease. It is proper to state, however, that idiots or persons affected with *mania-a-potu* are not considered suitable subjects for this Asylum.

Previous to a patient being taken to the Institution, it is necessary to arrange the rate of board with the Superintendent, or, if more convenient, with one of the Managers; to furnish a certificate of insanity from two or more respectable physicians, accompanied by a request signed by a legal guardian (or by a relative or friend, in case the patient has no guardian) that the individual may be received into the Asylum.

Voluntary patients are also received under the provisions of the laws of the State. Subjects of neurasthenia, or those threatened with mental disease or addicted to the use of opium or other drugs, are in this way admitted into the Asylum without medical certificates or any legal process except an agreement signed by them at the time of their admission. Such agreements cannot by law exceed thirty days, but may be renewed for successive periods of thirty days.

For the payment of board, etc., an agreement must be signed by at least two responsible persons as sureties, one of whom must reside in or near Philadelphia.

The charge for board includes laundry, medicines, medical attendance, etc.

If private nurses are deemed necessary or desirable, they can at all times be furnished by a special arrangement with the Superintendent.

FORMS FOR ADMISSION

REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF A PATIENT

To be Signed by a Guardian, Relative or Friend.

(STATE DEGREE OF RELATIONSHIP, OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF CONNECTION WITH THE PATIENT.)

I, the undersigned, hereby request that _____, an insane person, be received as a patient into "Friends' Asylum for the Insane"; believing that such detention is necessary for his benefit.

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____
To _____, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," near Frankford, Philadelphia.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM

CERTIFICATE OF PHYSICIANS

We, the undersigned, residents of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that we have, within one week prior to the respective dates hereinafter mentioned, at _____ in the County of _____, separately examined _____ of _____ and do verily believe that the said _____ is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that the person shall be placed in a Hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care and treatment.

We further certify that we have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, and that we are not related by blood or marriage to the said _____ nor in any way connected, as medical attendants or otherwise, with the Hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place the aforesaid.

(Signed) _____ M. D.

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____ Signed _____ M. D.

Residence, _____
Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____

CERTIFICATE OF A JUDGE OR MAGISTRATE

I, _____ of _____ County, in the State of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing certificate was duly _____ before me, by the above named _____ and _____ on this _____ day of _____ 19 _____; that the signatures thereto are genuine, and that the signers are physicians in good standing and repute.

[SEAL]

LUNACY LAW OF 1883

NOTE—The Certificate must be signed by at least two physicians, and made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a Judge or Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers.
And any person falsely certifying, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and shall also be liable civilly to the party aggrieved.

The Certificate of a Notary Public will not be received.

Form for Admission of a Voluntary Patient to be Signed by Patient

I, the undersigned, hereby request to be received as a patient into "Friends' Asylum," believing that such a course will prove beneficial to me.

Signed,

Dated this _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____
To _____, Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum."

AGREEMENT

FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOARD AND CHARGES

(Whenever possible, one of the signers of this Agreement must reside in or near Philadelphia, otherwise a satisfactory Trust Company should be substituted.)

IN CONSIDERATION of the admission of _____ as a patient into "Friends' Asylum for the Insane," situated near Frankford, Philadelphia, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, to pay, in advance, the charges for _____ weeks—not less than four weeks' board to be paid under any circumstance—to _____ Steward of said Institution, or to his assigns or successor in office, _____ Dollars per week, for _____ board; said charge for board to be continued until _____ shall be discharged; and to make compensation for all damages done by _____ to the glass, bedding, or furniture; also, to provide a sufficiency of suitable clothing for _____ use while there; and in case it is not furnished when required, it is agreed that the Steward may purchase such as may be needed; the expense thereof to be a part of this contract and added to the charge for board; also, to cause _____ to be removed when discharged.

The Managers reserve the right to discharge the said patient from the Institution in case of non-payment of said board and charges, according to the terms above stipulated.

Witness our hands and seals, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____

WITNESS :

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

[SEAL]

ADMIT _____ as a Patient in "FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE," near Frankford, Philadelphia.

Manager.

To

Superintendent of "Friends' Asylum for the Insane." } *Mo. 19____*

Information to Friends of Patients

Patients may be visited by their relatives and friends on any day of the week except First-day (Sunday), between the hours of nine and five o'clock. In urgent illness, however, the friends of patients will not be restricted in their visits. In order to preserve quiet on First-day, visiting for any purpose, at that time, is discouraged.

In case of serious illness, the Superintendent will notify the relatives or friends of patients, either by letter or telegram; and at all times will hold himself in readiness to answer inquiries concerning patients. Letters should be addressed to the Superintendent, Friends' Asylum, Frankford, Philadelphia.

Packages for patients may be left at the Friends' Institute, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, or may be sent by express, and can be directed to the patient, or to the Asylum. The name and address of senders should be enclosed, in order that the receipt of packages may be acknowledged.

The Asylum can be reached from Philadelphia either by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway or the Pennsylvania Railroad. The former has a station named Summerdale within a short walk of the Asylum.

The distance from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Frankford to the Asylum is two miles, and carriages to hire can usually be had at the station or at the livery stable not far away.

The Institution has long distance telephone connections, and in cases of emergency this can be used for inquiries as to admission of patients.



THE SOUTH WOODS

Annuities

A mode of obtaining contributions by annuities, not much known amongst us, but familiar to Friends in England, has been agreed on by the Corporation. On paying any sum of money to the Treasurer, for the use of the Institution, interest at such rate as may be agreed upon will be paid annually or semi-annually to the annuitant ; at whose decease the interest money ceases, and the principal remains the property of the Asylum. This mode will probably be convenient to many who are desirous of promoting the designs of the Institution, and yet do not prefer making any considerable donation during their lifetime.


Forms of Legacy

I. Form of Bequest of Personal Property.

I give and bequeath to FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, the sum of
\$ (or other personal property, describing the same).

II. Form of Devise of Real Estate.

I give and devise to FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, their successors and assigns, all that (here describe the property)

 The next Annual Meeting of FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE will be held on the Fourth day, the 16th of Third Month, 1904, at half-past three o'clock, in Arch Street Meeting-house, Philadelphia.

362.2

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Eighty-Sixth
Annual Report
1903

Friends' Asylum for the Insane

Frankford
Philadelphia

psm

